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Parts I, II and III of the volume were printed in 1902; the following parts were prepared and partly printed in subsequent years from 1905 to 1911, but lack of University funds at the State Printing Office prevented the completion of the volume until the present time.

## NOTE ON COMET *a* 1914 (KRITZINGER).

The first comet of this year was discovered by KRITZINGER at Bothkamp, Germany, on March 28th. From observations of March 29th by KRITZINGER, of March 30th by PALISA in Vienna, and of April 1st by HAYNES at the Lick Observatory, Miss SOPHIA H. LEVY and I derived the orbit of the comet.

Our results show that it is moving in a plane inclined 23° 36′ to the plane of the ecliptic. At the time of discovery the comet was approaching both the Sun and the Earth. It makes its nearest approach to the Sun on the 31st of May at a distance of 116.6 million miles. Its closest approach to the Earth will also be in the latter part of May. It will come within less than fifty million miles of the Earth. The comet will continue to increase in brightness until the end of May or first part of June, when it will begin to fade away rapidly.

The elements of the orbit, together with an ephemeris extending to April 19th, were published in *Lick Observatory Bulletin,* No. 253. R. T. CRAWFORD.

BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT,
May 16, 1914.

## A NEW COMET.

Telegrams received at the Lick Observatory on Monday, May 18th, announced the discovery of a comet by M. ZELATINSKY, an amateur astronomer in Russia, and gave observations of it made on the nights of May 16th and May 17th by M. SCHORR and M. VAN DER BILT, respectively.

As seen with the 12-inch refractor on the evening of May 18th, the comet appeared to be of about the seventh magnitude, with a sharply marked disk-like nucleus placed somewhat north of and preceding the center of the coma. No definite evidence of a tail was presented. The very rapid motion indicated that the comet was near the Earth, and this has been confirmed by